

9/30/02

Fact Sheet

NPDES Permit No. DC0000191

Issuing Office: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region III
DC/MD/VA Branch (3WP13)
Office of Watersheds
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Contact Person: Jonathan D. Essoka (215)814-5774

Facility Name: DC Materials, Inc.
P.O. Box 5096
Springfield, VA 22150

Facility Location: 25 Potomac Ave., S.E.
Washington, DC 20004

Facility Contact: Thomas G. Foley (703) 813-5015

Receiving Water: Anacostia River

The Facility discharges to the Anacostia River. According to the District of Columbia Water Quality Standards, the Anacostia River has designated uses which include primary contact recreation, secondary contact recreation and aesthetic enjoyment, protection and propagation of fish, shellfish and wildlife, protection of human health related to consumption of fish and shellfish and navigation.

Wastes or Pollutants Discharged: Storm water and treated process wastewater.

Brief Description of Action:

EPA Region III proposes to reissue a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the DC Materials facility. DC Materials, Inc. facility located at 25 Potomac Ave., S.E., has reapplied for an NPDES permit that will combine its NPDES Storm Water Multi-Sector Permit authorizing on-site precipitation runoff from outfalls 002, 003 and 004 and its current NPDES permit authorizing process water discharges from outfall 001.

DC Materials produces ready mix concrete. The ready mix concrete is manufactured by combining in the central mix drum crushed rock or gravel aggregate, cement and water. When mixing is complete, the consolidated concrete is loaded into agitators tank trucks and transported outside the facility to its final destination. Each truck has a 75 gallon side water tank. The water in this tank is used to clean the truck at the job site and to adjust the slump of the concrete.

This permit establishes permit limits and monitoring requirements for the discharge of storm water from stock piles, production area and paved areas, and process water from truck washing. Water from these areas is captured by a series of integrated wastewater containment pits (volume = 19,800 gal., detention time 5 days), which filter out solids prior to chemical treatment. A float switch in the last pit activates the pH control system. The pH probe for the controller is located in the mixing tank where sulfuric acid is used to adjust the pH. The overflow from the mixing tank is discharged to outfall 001. Rather than being discharged directly to the Anacostia River, the process water is recycled for use in the concrete manufacturing process and for truck washout. Solid waste from the pits and leftover concrete are retained onsite and hauled away to be used as fill material by others. The permit is being reissued to include outfall 001 should a discharge result from incomplete process water recycling.

Discharge Description:

Current Effluent Characteristics (Process Water)

Parameter	Outfall No. 001	
	Maximum Monthly	Max Daily
Flow	0.011 MGD	0.023 MGD
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	1.35 mg/l	3.20 mg/l
pH	7.0-8.0	7.93-8.16
Oil and Grease	<0.2 mg/l	<0.2 mg/l

The main sources of water discharged from the facility are precipitation runoff from paved areas, stock piles, production area, and truck washing. Storm water runoff from these areas are discharged through outfalls 002, 003, and 004.

Proposed Effluent Limitations and Rationale:

Flow from all active outfalls will be required to be monitored during the facility's infrequent discharges per Special Condition No. 1. There have been no process water discharges from outfall 001 since November, 2000.

Total suspended solids effluent limits of 30 mg/l monthly average and 60 mg/l daily maximum will be imposed based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) for treatment through use of sedimentation basin technology and in accordance with EPA's "Guidance Development Document Effluent Limitation Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for Concrete Products" (EPA/440/1-78-090) references similar treatment technology. However, the permittee shall implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) for storm water to facilitate a reduction of total suspended solids discharge. BMPs shall be outlined within the permittee's Storm Water

special
condition
SC No. 1

Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Based on BPJ, BMPs are considered to be sufficient to achieve TSS TMDL goals in light of the permittee's improvements in managing the collection, treatment and recycling of process water and storm water and their infrequent wastewater discharges. To assure compliance with the District's Anacostia River Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) TMDL requirements, which allocate a zero discharge for point sources and a 50% reduction in BOD for storm water discharges, BOD monitoring has been included in the permit for storm water outfall Nos. 2, 3, and 4. If monitoring reveals BOD discharges from the storm water outfalls, BMPs shall be implemented to reduce these discharges to levels stipulated by the BOD TMDL.

Process Water

Oil and grease will be limited to 10 mg/l monthly average and 15 mg/l daily maximum. This limit is based on BPJ for oil and grease treatment technology. Also, DC water quality standards indicate an in-stream criteria of 10 mg/l must be met to attain and maintain designated uses. The pH effluent limitations are established to be in a range of 6.0-8.5 and is based on the District of Columbia water quality standards for pH.

Outfall No. 001 *(Process Water)*

Parameter	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	lb/day		other units		Frequency	Sample
	Average Monthly	Max Daily	Average Monthly	Max Daily		
Flow	N/A	N/A	monitor only	monitor only	1/week	measured*
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	N/A	N/A	30 mg/l	60 mg/l	1/week	grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	N/A	10 mg/l	15 mg/l	1/week	grab

Storm Water

A SWPPP has been developed and submitted to EPA, and is part of the administrative record for this draft reissued permit. The permit will require the facility to update the SWPPP if there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants. The permit, as specified in its Special Condition No. 2.C.(3)(a), will also require the facility to revise its Good Housekeeping Practices included in the SWPPP as necessary. Once these changes have been completed, the permittee will be required to implement the updated SWPPP and to submit the plan both to the EPA and to the District of Columbia's Department of Health.

Storm Water Outfall Nos. 002, 003, 004

Parameter	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	lb/day		other units		Frequency	Sample
	Average Monthly	Max Daily	Average Monthly	Max Daily		
Flow	N/A	N/A	monitor only	monitor only	1/week	measured*
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	N/A	N/A	30 mg/l N/A	60 mg/l N/A	1/week	grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	N/A	10 mg/l	15 mg/l	1/week	grab
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	discharge event	grab

Discharge Limit

Consultation by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service:

The Endangered Species Act requires all federal agencies to consult with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) when taking an action that may adversely affect endangered and threatened species. To meet our NPDES Permit obligations, the Region has requested informal consultation with the FWS and the NMFS although no threat to endangered or threatened species has been identified within the permit area.

All permit conditions are as stringent as the previous permit.

Public Notice:

Public notice will be advertised in the *Washington Post* on ___, to receive comments on the draft permit. Copies of the draft permit and other related documents are on file and may also be inspected at the Martin Luther King, Jr., Library (Room 319) at 901 G Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20001, during normal business hours. A request has been made and accepted by the District of Columbia's Department of Health for Section 401 water quality certification concerning the permit. Any inquiries concerning the certification should be submitted to:

Ms. Jerusalem Bekele, Program Manager
Water Quality Division
Bureau of Environmental Quality
Environmental Health Administration
District of Columbia Department of Health
51 N Street, N.E., Suite 5010
Washington, D. C. 20002

For more information, please contact Mr. Jonathan D. Essoka, mail code 3WP13, Office of Watersheds, EPA Region III, Environmental Protection Agency, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029, (215)814-5774.

Permit No. DC0000191

Issuance Date:

Expiration Date:

Effective Date:

**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
INDUSTRIAL PERMIT NO. DC0000191**

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U. S. C. #1251 et seq.
(The "Act"),

CTIDC
P.O. Box 70266
Washington, DC 20024

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at

25 Potomac Ave., S.E.
Washington, DC 20004

to receiving waters named

Anacostia River

In accordance with effluent limitations , monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth
in Parts I, II, III herein.

The Issuance Date of this permit is June 3, 2004.

This Permit and the Authorization to discharge shall expire 5 years from the date of issuance.

Signed this 3rd Day of June 2004



Jon M. Capacasa, Director
Water Protection Division
US Environmental Protection Agency
Region III

Part I

Section A. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 001, process water from truck washing, plant cleaning and truck washout. Under a Storm Water Multi-Sector Permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfalls serial numbers 002, 003 and 004 storm water from paved areas, stock piles and production area. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Outfall No. 001 (Process Water)*

Parameter	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	lb/day		other units		Frequency	Sample
	Average Monthly	Max Daily	Average Monthly	Max Daily		
Flow**	N/A	N/A	monitor only	monitor only	1/week	measured
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	N/A	N/A	30 mg/l	60 mg/l	1/week	grab

Parameter	Discharge Limitations	Monitoring Requirements	
		Frequency	Sample
Oil and Grease	10 mg/l	1/week	grab

* See Special Condition No. 1

**Measurements to be taken at process water pump

The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 8.5 standard units and shall be monitored weekly by a grab sample.

The discharge shall be free from floating solids, sludge deposits, debris, oil and scum in other than trace amounts.

Outfall Nos. 002, 003, 004 (Storm Water)

Parameter	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	lb/day		other units		Frequency	Sample*
	Average Monthly	Max Daily	Average Monthly	Max Daily		
Flow	N/A	N/A	monitor only	monitor only	discharge event	measured
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	discharge event	grab
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	discharge event	grab

Parameter	Discharge Limitations	Monitoring Requirements	
		Frequency	Sample*
Oil and Grease	10 mg/l	discharge event	grab

* See Special Condition No. 1

The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 8.5 standard units and shall be monitored weekly by a grab sample.

The discharge shall be free from floating solids, sludge deposits, debris, oil and scum in other than trace amounts.

Part II
STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR NPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and may result in an enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; and denial of a permit renewal application.

2. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates any permit condition or limitation implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing such section, or any requirement imposed in an approved pretreatment program and any person who violates any Order issued by EPA under Section 301(a) of the Act, shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$27,500 per day for each violation, and to an action for appropriate relief including a permanent or temporary injunction.

Any person who negligently violates Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act, any permit condition or limitation implementing any such section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of such violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or by both.

Any person who knowingly violates any permit condition or limitation implementing Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000 per day of such violation or by imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or by both.

Any person who knowingly violates any permit condition or limitation implementing Section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act, and who knows at the time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000, or by imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or by both.

3. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with this permit.

4. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

- a. Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
- b. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
- c. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
- d. Information newly acquired by the Agency, including but not limited to the results of the studies, planning, or monitoring described and/or required by this permit;
- e. Facility modifications, additions, and/or expansions;
- f. Any anticipated change in the facility discharge, including any new significant industrial discharge or changes in the quantity or quality of existing industrial discharges that will result in new or increased discharges of pollutants; or
- g. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination.
- h. The effluent limitations are based on the District of Columbia's water quality standards in accordance with Clean Water Act. In the event of a revision of the District of Columbia's water quality standards this permit may be modified by EPA to reflect this revision.

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition. When a permit is modified, only conditions subject to modification are reopened.

5. Toxic Pollutants

Notwithstanding paragraph A-4, above, if a toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under section 307(a) of the Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation for such pollutant in this permit, the permittee shall comply with such standard or prohibition even if the permit has not yet been modified to comply with the requirement.

The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic standards within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

6. Civil and Criminal Liability

Except as provided in permit conditions on "Bypassing" Section B, Paragraph B-3 and "Upsets" Section B, Paragraph B-4, nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

7. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Act.

8. State Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Act.

9. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

10. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provisions of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstances, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

11. Transfer of Permit

In the event of any change in ownership or control of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanates, the permit may be transferred to another person if:

- a. The current permittee notifies the EPA, in writing of the proposed transfer at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;

- b. The notice includes a written agreement, between the existing and new permittee containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and
- c. The EPA does not notify the current permittee and the new permittee of intent to modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate the permit and require that a new application be submitted.

12. Construction Authorizations

This permit does not authorize or approve the construction of any onshore or offshore physical structures or facilities or the undertaking of any work in any navigable waters.

13. Reopener Clause for Permits

This permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued, to incorporate any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under Section 301, 302, 304, or 307 of the Clean Water Act, in accordance with the Chesapeake Bay Agreement based on water quality considerations, and if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved:

- a. Contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or
- b. Controls any pollutant not limited in the permit. The permit, as modified or reissued under this paragraph, shall also contain any other requirements of the Act then applicable.

This permit may also be reopened as specified in CFR 40, Part 122.44

14. Endangered Species

Wastewater discharges, construction, or any other activity that adversely affects a Federally listed endangered or threatened species are not authorized under the terms and conditions of this permit.

The monitoring required by this permit will allow further evaluation of potential effects on these threatened and endangered species once monitoring data has been collected and analyzed. EPA requires that the permittee submit to NMFS on January 31 of each calendar year, an annual summary of the monitoring data collected under this permit which will be used by NMFS to further assess effects on endangered or threatened species. If these data indicate it is appropriate, requirements of this NPDES permit may be modified to prevent adverse impacts on habitats of endangered and threatened species.

The above referenced annual summary of monitoring data is required under this permit to be sent on an annual basis to:

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Chief, DC/MD/VA Branch (3WP13)
Office of Watersheds
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

National Marine Fisheries Service
Protected Resource Division
1 Blackburn Drive
Gloucester, Massachusetts 01930
Attn: Ms. Julie Crocker

SECTION B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF POLLUTION CONTROLS

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

2. Duty to Halt or Reduce Activity

Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the permittee shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with its permit, control production or all discharges or both until the facility is restored or until an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility fails or is reduced or lost. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

3. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

a. Definitions

(1) "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

(2) "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

b. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs c and d of this section.

c. Notice

(1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

(2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Section D, Paragraph D-6 (24-hour notice).

d. Prohibition of bypass.

(1) Bypass is prohibited and the Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

(a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if the permittee could have installed adequate backup equipment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

(c) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph c of this section.

(2) The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph d(1) of this section.

4. Upset Conditions

a. Definition. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph c of this section are met. The determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset;

(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

(3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset, as required in Section D, paragraph d-6; and

(4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Section A, paragraph A-3.

d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

5. Removed Substances

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent all pollutants from such materials from entering navigable waters except in compliance with this permit.

SECTION C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring points specified in this permit. Monitoring points shall not be changed without notification to and the approval of the Director.

2. Flow Measurements

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to insure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated and maintained to insure that the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device.

3. Monitoring Procedures

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

4. Penalties for Tampering

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with or knowingly render inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

5. Reporting of Monitoring Results

Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (EPA No. 3320-1). Monitoring results should be reported monthly. Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized and reported on a DMR form postmarked no later than the 28th day of the following month. Reports shall be signed and submitted to the following addresses:

U.S. EPA Region III(3WP31)
Water Protection Division
NPDES DMRs
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

District of Columbia Government
Department of Health
Environmental Health Administration
5th Floor
51 N Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002

6. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in this permit, the result of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form. Such frequency shall also be indicated.

7. Retention of Records

The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time.

8. Record Contents

Records of monitoring information shall include:

- a. The date, exact place, time and methods of sampling or measurements;
- b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
- c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
- d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- f. The results of such analyses.

9. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- a. Enter upon the permittee's premises at reasonable times where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

10. Definitions

- a. The "daily discharge" means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
- b. The "average monthly discharge limitation" means the highest allowable average of "daily discharge" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during the month.
- c. The "average weekly discharge limitation" means the highest allowable average of "daily discharge" over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during the week.
- d. "The Maximum daily discharge" limitations means the highest allowable "daily discharge."
- e. Composite Sample - A combination of individual samples obtained at regular intervals over a time period. Either the volume of each individual sample is proportional to discharge flow rates or the sampling interval (for constant volume samples) is proportional to the flow rates over the time period used to produce the composite.
- f. Grab Sample - An individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.
- g. The "monthly average" temperature means the arithmetic mean of temperature measurements made on an hourly basis, or the mean value plot of the record of a continuous automated temperature recording instrument, either during a calendar month, or during the operating month if flows are of shorter duration.
- h. The "daily maximum" temperature means the highest arithmetic mean of the temperature observed for any two (2) consecutive hours during a 24-hour day, or during the operating day if flows are of shorter duration.

i. "At outfall xxx" - A sample location before the effluent joins or is diluted by an other waste stream, body of water, or substance or as otherwise specified.

j. Estimate - to be based on a technical evaluation of the sources contributing to the discharge including, but not limited to pump capabilities, water meters and batch discharge volumes.

k. "EPA" or "Director" means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

SECTION D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Planned Changes

The permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

(i) The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or

(ii) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR 122.42(a)(1).

(iii) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.

2. Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

3. Transfers

This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Director as specified in Section A, paragraph A-11. The director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.

4. Monitoring Reports

Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals and in the form specified in Section C, paragraph C-5 (monitoring).

5. Compliance Schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. Any reports of noncompliance may include any remedial actions taken, and the probability of meeting the next schedule requirement.

6. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours:

- a. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
- b. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
- c. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Director in Part III of the permit.

The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours and the noncompliance does not endanger health or the environment.

7. Other Noncompliance

The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Section D, Paragraphs D-1, D-4, D-5, and D-6 at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Paragraph D-6.

8. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

The permittee shall notify the Director as soon as it knows or has reason to believe:

a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge on a routine or frequent basis of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"

(1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);

(2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

(3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application;

(4) The level established in Part III of the permit by the Director.

b. That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the permit application.

9. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

10. Duty to Reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The application shall be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit. The Director may grant permission to submit an application less than 180 days in advance but no later than the permit expiration date. In the event that a timely and complete reapplication has been submitted and the Director is unable, through no fault of the permittee, to issue a new permit before the expiration date of this permit, the terms and conditions of this permit are automatically continued and remain fully effective and enforceable.

11. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports or information submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified as required by 40 CFR 122.22.

12. Availability of Reports

Unless a business confidentiality claim is asserted pursuant to 40 CFR Part 2, all reports submitted in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the state water pollution control agency and the Regional Administrator. If a business confidentiality claim is asserted, the report will be disclosed only in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR Part 2. As required by the Act, permit applications, permits and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

13. Penalties - Criminal

The Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. Section 1319(c), subjects persons violating a permit condition, providing false information in documents required to be maintained by the statute and its regulations, or tampering with monitoring equipment to criminal prosecution. Knowing violations are punishable by a prison term of up to three years, a fine between \$5,000 and \$50,000 per day of violation, or both. Knowing violations which place a person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury may be punished by a prison term of up to 15 years, a fine of up to \$250,000, or both. In the case of an organization, the maximum fine for this crime is \$1,000,000. Negligent violations are punishable by a prison term up to one year, a fine between \$2,500 and \$25,000 per day of violation or both. Falsifying document required to be maintained by the Clean Water Act or tampering with monitoring equipment is punishable by a prison term of up to two years, a fine of \$10,000 or both. False statements concerning matters with the jurisdiction of a federal agency are also punishable pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1000 by a prison term of up to five years, a fine of up to \$10,000 or both.

14. Correction of Reports

If the permittee becomes aware that it submitted incorrect information in any report to the Director, it shall promptly submit the correct information.

Part III
SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Placement of Outfall Sampling Locations

Monitoring for each outfall shall be carried out in a manner which facilitates accurate individual measurements for process water and storm water. Process water discharges to outfall 001 shall be monitored and tested from a point where the process water effluent has not yet mixed with storm water. Storm water discharges and flows to outfalls 002, 003 and 004 shall be sampled and measured from the outfall manholes that reside prior to the point where tidal influences and dilution effects from the Anacostia River impact the storm water discharges.

2. Amendment to Existing Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

The permittee's existing SWPPP, *DC Materials DC Materials Plant Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan*, July 22, 2002, is attached as Attachment A. The terms and conditions of the SWPPP are incorporated by reference, and are enforceable as permit conditions.

A. The permittee shall amend the current SWPPP in accordance with the appropriate storm water regulations and submit it to the EPA Regional Office and the District of Columbia Department of Health for review whenever:

There is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the United States, or:

(1) EPA notifies the permittee of its finding that the SWPPP is ineffective in eliminating or minimizing pollutants from identified sources, or;

(2) EPA notifies the permittee of its finding that storm water runoff from the facility causes, or has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to a violation of D.C. Water Quality Standards (WQS).

B. The SWPPP shall require the implementation of best management practices (BMPs) to prevent or reduce pollution in storm water discharges. BMPs include schedules or activities; prohibitions of practices; maintenance procedures; treatment requirements; operating procedures, practices to control facility site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

C. Contents of Existing and Subsequent Amendments to the Plan -The permittee shall review all changes/revisions to the plan as well as the current plan itself to ensure that the following items are included, as a minimum:

(1) Pollution Prevention Team - Each plan shall identify a specific individual or individuals within the facility organization as members of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team that are responsible for developing the plan and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan.

(2) Description of Potential Pollutant Sources - Each plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges or which may result in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather from separate storm sewers draining the facility. Each plan shall identify all activities and significant materials which may potentially be significant pollutant sources. Each plan shall include at a minimum:

(a) Drainage - A site map indicating an outline of the portions of the drainage area of each storm water outfall that are within the facility boundaries, each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, surface water bodies, locations where significant materials are exposed to precipitation, locations where major spill or leaks may occur or did occur as fueling stations, vehicles and equipment maintenance and /or cleaning areas, loading/unloading areas, locations used for treatment, storage or disposal of wastes liquid storage tanks, processing areas and storage areas. Identify the direction of flow of storm water and type of pollutants which are likely to be present in the storm water. Flows with a significant potential for causing erosion shall also be identified.

(b) Inventory of Exposed Materials - An Inventory of the types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation. Such inventory shall include a narrative description of significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water; method and location of on-site storage or disposal; materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with storm water runoff; the location and a description of existing structural and non-structural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of any storm water treatment.

(c) Spills and Leaks - A list of significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at areas exposed to precipitation.

(d) A summary of all existing sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges.

(3) Measures and Controls - The permittee shall develop a description of storm water management controls appropriate for this facility, and implement such controls. The controls shall address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls.

(a) Good Housekeeping - Good Housekeeping that requires the maintenance of a clean, orderly facility. Good Housekeeping Practices can include but are not limited to:

Improved Operation and Maintenance, including such practices and procedures which ensure that equipment is working properly. Examples include:

- 1) Maintain dry and clean floors and ground surfaces by using brooms, shovels, vacuum cleaners, or cleaning machines.
- 2) Regularly pickup and dispose of garbage and waste material.
- 3) Make sure equipment is working properly.
- 4) Routinely inspect for leaks or other conditions that could lead to discharges of chemicals or contact of water with raw materials, intermediate materials, waste materials, or products.
- 5) Ensure that spill cleanup procedures are understood by all employees.
- 6) Run an industrial yard sweeper on each day that the facility operates to clean all impervious surfaces throughout the property.

Material Storage Practices. Improper storage can result in the release of materials and chemicals that can cause water pollution. Examples include:

- 1) Providing adequate aisle space to facilitate material transfer and easy access for inspections.
- 2) Storing containers, drums, and bags away from direct traffic routes to prevent accidental spills.
- 3) Stacking containers according to the manufacturers' instructions to avoid damaging the containers from improper weight distribution.
- 4) Storing containers on pallets or similar devices to prevent corrosion of the containers which can result when containers come in contact with moisture on the ground.

- 5) Assigning the responsibility of hazardous material inventory to a limited number of people who are trained to handle hazardous materials.

Material Inventory Procedures, shall include maintaining an inventory of all materials (hazardous and non hazardous) present on site. These practices will keep material cost down , track how materials are stored and handled on site, and identify which materials and activities pose the most risk to the environment. Examples include:

- 1) Identify all chemical substances present in the workplace. Walk through the facility and review the purchase orders for the previous year. List all of the chemical substances used in the workplace and then obtain the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each.
- 2) Label all containers to show the name and type of substance, stock number, expiration date, health hazards, suggestions for handling, and first aid information. Unlabeled chemicals and chemicals with deteriorated labels are often disposed of unnecessarily or improperly.
- 3) Clearly mark on the inventory hazardous materials that require special handling, storage, use, and disposal considerations.

Employee Training: Frequent training of employees in good house keeping techniques reduce the possibility that the chemicals or equipment will be mishandled. Examples include:

- 1) Incorporate information sessions on good housekeeping practices into the facility's employee training program.
- 2) Discuss good housekeeping at employee meetings.
- 3) Publicize pollution prevention concepts through posters.
- 4) Post bulletin boards with updated good housekeeping procedures tips and reminders.
- 5) Provide continuing instruction and supervision of employees in water use minimization.

(b) Preventive maintenance - A preventive maintenance program shall involve timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices, as well as

inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems and ensuring appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems.

(c) Spill Prevention and Response Procedure - If spills have a potential to occur, procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made available to the appropriate personnel. The necessary equipment to implement a cleanup should be available.

(d) Inspections - Qualified facility personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility at appropriate intervals specified in the plan. A set of follow up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections and inspection frequency shall be maintained.

(e) Employee Training - Employee training programs shall inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the storm water plan.

(f) Record keeping and Internal Reporting Procedures - Incidents such as spills along with other information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges shall be included in the records. The facility will maintain and keep up to date, a daily log which details the schedule of maintenance activities, inspections, removal of solids, oil and grease, sweeping of yard, sand bag maintenance, or any other appropriate management practices. The facility will also keep and have available for inspection a current manual describing the operation and maintenance procedures for the facility.

(g) Non-storm water discharges - The plan shall include a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges.

(h) Sediment and Erosion Control - The plan shall identify areas which due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion, and identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization measures to be used to limit erosion.

(i) Management of Runoff - The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices used to divert, infiltrate, reuse or otherwise manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. The plan shall provide that measures determined to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained.

(4) Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation - Qualified personnel shall conduct a site compliance evaluation annually. Records documenting significant observations made during the site inspection shall be retained as part of the storm water plan for three years.

(5) Consistency with other Plans - Storm water management programs may include requirements for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plans under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act or Best Management Practices (BMP) programs otherwise

required by a State/NPDES permit and may incorporate any part of such plans into the storm water plan by reference.

(6) Additional Requirements - For storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities subject to the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III, Section 313 Requirements. Storm water pollution prevention plans for facilities subject to reporting requirements under SARA Title III, Section 313 are required to include a discussion of the conformance with the following appropriate guidelines.

In areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are stored, processed or otherwise handled, appropriate containment, drainage control and/or diversionary structures shall be provided. At a minimum one of the following preventive systems or its equivalent shall be used:

(a) curbing, culverting, gutters, sewers or other forms of drainage control to prevent or minimize the potential for storm water runoff to come into contact with significant sources of pollutants; or

(b) roofs, covers, or other forms of appropriate protection to prevent storage piles from exposure to storm water and wind.

(7) The storm water pollution prevention plan shall include a complete discussion of measures taken to conform with the following guidelines, and applicable State rules, regulations and guidelines.

(a) Liquid storage areas where storm water comes into contact with any equipment tank, container, or other vessel used for Section 313 water priority chemicals. No tank or container shall be used for the storage of a Section 313 water priority chemical unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and conditions of storage, such as pressure and temperature, etc. Liquid storage areas for Section 313 water priority chemicals shall be operated to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals. Appropriate measures to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals may include secondary containment provided for at least the entire contents of the largest single tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation, a strong spill contingency and integrity testing plan, and/or other equivalent measures.

(b) Material storage areas for Section 313 water priority chemicals other than liquids which are subject to runoff, leaching, or wind blowing shall incorporate drainage or other control features which will minimize the discharge of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Drainage control shall minimize storm water contact with Section 313 water priority chemicals.

(c) Truck and rail car loading and unloading areas for liquid Section 313 water priority chemicals shall be operated to minimize discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Appropriate measures to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals may include the placement and maintenance of drip pans where spillage may occur (such as hose connections,

hose reels and filler nozzles) for use when making and breaking hose connections, a strong spill contingency and integrity testing plan; and/or equivalent measures.

(d) In plant areas where Section 313 priority chemicals are transferred, processed or otherwise handled piping, processing equipment and materials handling equipment shall be designed and operated so as to prevent discharges of Section 313 chemicals. Materials used in piping and equipment shall be compatible with the substances handled. Additional protection, such as covers or guards to prevent wind blowing, spraying or releases from pressure relief vents from causing a discharge of Section 313 water priority chemicals.

(e) Discharges from secondary containment areas shall be restrained by valves or other positive means to prevent a spill or other excessive leakage of Section 313 water priority chemicals into the drainage system. After a visual inspection of the storm water and determination that no product is present, containment areas may be emptied by pumps or ejectors; however, these shall be manually activated.

Flapper-type drain valves shall not be used to drain containment areas. Valves used for the drainage of containment areas shall, as far as is practical, be of manual, open-and-close design.

Records of the frequency and estimated volume (in gallons) of discharges from containment areas shall be kept, at the facility, for a minimum of three years.

If facility drainage is not engineered as above, the final discharge of all in-facility storm sewers shall be equipped to be equivalent with a diversion system that could in the event of an uncontrolled spill of Section 313 water priority chemicals, return the spilled material to the facility.

Facilities shall have the necessary security systems to prevent accidental or intentional entry which could cause a discharge. Security systems shall be described in the plan and address fencing, lighting, vehicular traffic control, and securing of equipment and buildings.

Risk Identification and Assessment/Material Inventory. The storm water pollution prevention plan shall assess the potential of various sources at the plant to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. The plan shall include an inventory of the types of materials handled.

Facility employees and contractor personnel that work in areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are used or stored shall be trained in and informed of preventive measures at the facility. The storm water pollution prevention plan for a facility subject to Section 313 water priority chemicals shall be reviewed by a Registered Professional Engineer and certified to by such Professional Engineer. The plan shall be recertified every three years thereafter.

3. Where a discharge authorized under this permit is later determined by EPA to cause or have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to non-attainment of an applicable water quality standard or exceedance of a TMDL in the receiving water, the EPA will notify the permittee of such determination. The permittee shall comply with the following protocol to ensure future discharges do not cause or contribute to the non-attainment of a water quality standard or exceedance of a TMDL in the receiving water. Compliance with the following protocol does not preclude any enforcement activity as provided under the Clean Water Act for violations of this permit.

A. Within thirty (30) days of receipt of the EPA notification described above, the permittee shall conduct an investigation to determine the source of pollutants causing or contributing to such an impairment or violation, and their persistence thereof, and shall develop and submit a report for correction of the violations. The report shall be submitted to EPA Region III and the District of Columbia Department of Health and it shall present the results of this investigation, and evaluate whether its SWPPP, when fully implemented, will prevent water quality violations. The report will also include, as necessary and appropriate, recommendations with schedule for implementation of modifications to the SWPPP.

B. If the storm water pollution prevention plan is determined to be adequate by EPA, the permittee shall, depending on the source and persistence of the pollutants causing or contributing to the water quality standard violation, accelerate the implementation schedule of the control measures designed to eliminate discharges of such pollutants into or from the storm water collection systems.

C. If the storm water pollution prevention plan is determined to be inadequate by EPA, the permittee shall develop and implement new and revised BMPs or other storm water quality control measures, pursuant to a time schedule developed by EPA, to prevent future discharges to and from the storm water collection system from violating water quality standards. The discharger shall document progress of the implementation of new measures in its monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports.

4. The permittee shall comply with all applicable water quality standards and those requirements and limitations set forth in approved TMDLs. In the event that EPA determines that the discharge monitoring results for BOD, TSS, or oil and grease are causing or contributing to an exceedance of the criteria under the approved TMDLs for these parameters, EPA shall notify the permittee pursuant to Part III, Special Condition 2, above, and the permittee shall develop and submit a report on changes to the SWPPP that will prevent such an exceedance. EPA reserves the right to modify this permit for purposes of correcting the exceedance, when necessary, either by separate numeric effluent limitation or by the establishment of additional BMPs.

5. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any District of Columbia law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Act. No

condition of this permit shall release the permittee from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations.

6. All storm water pollution prevention plans prepared as a requirement of this permit shall be submitted to the District of Columbia Department of Health.



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
STORM WATER NOTICE OF INTENT CENTER

OPERATOR:

NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON
1014 N STREET SE STE 320
WASHINGTON NAVY YARD, DC
20374-5001

FACILITY

ANACOSTIA NAVAL ANNEX
S CAPITAL ST & FIFTH STRLING
RD
WASHINGTON, DC
20371

Dear Operator:

11/19/2003

This letter acknowledges that you have submitted a complete Notice of Intent form to be covered under the *NPDES Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit for Industrial Activities* issued by EPA on October 30, 2000 (Federal Register— 65 FR 64746). Please note that this letter is not the permit. The permit provides for authorization to discharge based on submission of a *valid* and *complete* Notice of Intent. **If you met the eligibility requirements, coverage begins 48 hours after the postmark date of your Notice of Intent.** Your Notice of Intent was postmarked on 11/12/2003

As stated above, this letter acknowledges receipt of a *complete* Notice of Intent. However, it is not an EPA determination of the *validity* of the information you provided. Your eligibility for coverage under the Permit is based on the validity of the certification you provided. Your signature on the Notice of Intent certifies that you have read, understood, and are implementing all of the applicable requirements. An important aspect of this certification requires that you correctly determine whether you are eligible for coverage under this permit.

As you know, the Multi-Sector General Permit requires you to have developed and begun implementing a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and outlines important inspection and recordkeeping requirements. You must also comply with any additional location-specific requirements applicable to your state or tribal area. A copy of the Multi-Sector General Permit must be kept with your SWPPP. An electronic copy of the Permit and additional guidance materials can be viewed and downloaded at www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater.

For tracking purposes, the following number has been assigned to your Notice of Intent Form:

DCR05A115

If you have general questions regarding the storm water program or your responsibilities under the Multi-Sector General Permit, please call Elaine Harbold, the Region 03 Storm Water Program contact, at (215) 597-0547. If you have questions about your Notice of Intent form, please call the EPA NOI Processing Center at 1 (866) 352-7755 (toll free) or send an inquiry via the online form at <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/noicontact>.

Sincerely,

EPA NOI Processing Center
Operated by CTGi
1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Mail Code: 4203M
Washington, DC 20460
1-866-352-7755

FINAL

Page 1 of 2

FACT SHEET

- 1) Name of Facility: ANACOSTIA NAVAL STATION
- 2) Mailing Address: WASHINGTON NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, DC 20374
- 3) Type of Facility: FEDERAL
And Activity: SUPPORT SERVICES (photo-finishing communications)
- 4) Type of Waste: STORM RUN-OFF
And Quantity: VARIABLE
- 5) Description of Discharges:

a) Outfall No. 010, 016, 017, 018

b) <u>Parameter</u>	<u>Load Limitations</u>	
	<u>Avg. lbs/day</u> (mg/l)	<u>Max. lbs/day</u> (mg/l)
	N/A	N/A
<u>OIL & GREASE</u>	N/A /10	N/A /15
<u>pH</u>	6.0-8.5 S.U.	
<u>BIOMONITORING</u> (Outfall 018 only)	N/A	N/A

Outfall No.

6) Statement of Basis:A. Statutory or Regulatory Provisions:B. EPA BAT Guideline: Sample Calculation
lbs/1000 lbs product x (1000) of
productC. WQS Limits: (7010) MGD x 8.34 x (WQS) mg/l =
or lbs/day
VarianceD. BEJ Limits: (Give All Source References)
OIL & GREASE 1-Dev. Documents
2-Articles and Books
3-Trade MagazinesE. BPT Limits: (If Continued Unchanged From BPT
Permit)F. Permittee's Reported Limit in ApplicationG. State Certification Requirement7) Comment Period: From _____ To _____
onPublic NoticeNotice of Hearing Request: From _____ To _____8) Engineers Name and Telephone Number

Ray V. Mihailovich (215) 597-2347